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ABSTRACT

As of August 1999, 79 private scholarships provide 57,000 children an opportunity to go to a school chosen by their parents. In low-income urban areas, access to quality educational opportunity is as critical as it is scarce. Urban public schools cost more but have higher dropout rates. Significant percentages of urban public teachers send their children to private schools. Various polls have found that a majority of parents would prefer school choice and/or vouchers. J. K. Rooney, chairman of the Golden Rule Insurance Company, first popularized the idea of privately funded educational choice with the formation of the Educational CHOICE Charitable Trust. The program pays one-half tuition, up to $800, to any elementary school child who wants to attend a private school, and operates on a first-come, first-served basis. To qualify, the child must fulfill the requirements of the federal free- or reduced-price lunch program. Other companies in other cities followed with similar programs. Study results indicate that private schools have higher standardized test scores, higher graduation rates, higher completion-of-college rates, and more parent involvement and satisfaction than do public schools. Testimonies of parents are shared. A list of private scholarship programs is offered, with addresses and phone numbers. (Contains 21 endnotes.) (RKJ)

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August 1999

Private Scholarships: A Matter of Priority

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August 1999

Private Scholarships: A Matter of Priority

"My mother made education a priority in our home, which sometimes meant going without many luxuries," said Vivian Harrington, a participant of the Washington (DC) Scholarship Fund. "Thank you mom, for doing the best for me and standing beside me all the way."[1]

As of August 1999, 79 private scholarship programs were providing some of America's most underprivileged families the opportunity to send their children to a school of their choice. For over 57,000 children, this education opportunity means an escape from failing inner-city public schools, and an enhanced likelihood of a productive and successful future. Over 1.25 million children remain on private scholarship program waiting lists because parents are demanding an alternative to unsafe and low-performing schools. Private scholarship programs are providing them that alternative – the means to a better education for their children. Such school choice options put each child's education first, over and above the pressures of a status-quo education system.

The Need

Since the 1983 publication of *A Nation at Risk*, the weak academic achievement of U.S. students has been at the forefront of the education debate. Yet fifteen years later the nation's major indicators of academic achievement and progress, The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT), reveal little progress. More and more, our nation's colleges and universities must offer remedial education to their under-prepared freshmen. And businesses lament the lack of qualified young workers. (For more information on the current condition of education, see CER's "The American Education Diet".[2]) The nation remains at risk.

For those most at risk, often in low-income urban areas, access to quality educational opportunity is as critical as it is scarce. While urban district spending rates are typically higher than their state's average, so too are their dropout rates, flying in the face of "we-just-need-more-money" apologists. The average dropout rate for large urban districts nationwide is 51%, going as high as 76% for Columbus, OH. In Denver, CO, the rate is 52%; Atlanta, GA, 57%; Chicago, IL, 52%; Indianapolis, IN, 72%; Detroit, MI, 68%; and St. Louis, MO, 73%.[3] And the list goes on. Likewise, the academic achievement of urban districts falls far below their non-urban counterparts, indicating conditions of academic squalor that rob the students of opportunity.[4] And urban school climate is characterized by problems of physical violence and weapon possession.[5] The education or lack thereof, in many of our urban districts is intolerable.

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In fact, many public school teachers, those that probably know the public schools best, are exercising an option that low-income families do not have - to opt out of ineffective public schools and send their children to private schools. A report of teachers' schooling decisions, *Where Connoisseurs Send Their Children to School: An Analysis of 1990 Census Data to Determine Where School Teachers Send Their Children to School*, found that, especially in urban areas, teachers are making this choice in increasing numbers. In Boston, 44.6% of public school teachers enroll their children in private schools; in Cleveland it's 39.7%; in San Francisco it's 36.7%; and in Chicago it is 36.3%.[5]

Clearly, neither nationwide academic assessments nor a survey of urban school conditions casts an encouraging image of the nation's public school system, and families are trapped in these failing schools. And if public schools do not satisfy the educational requirements of the parents who actually teach in them, there can be no doubt that the system is failing others too. Shouldn't all parents whose children are forced to attend failing schools have the same choice that those teachers are exercising? Many Americans believe just that.

The Demand

A choice is what many parents, especially those often subject to the worst urban conditions, including America's minority families, are seeking. The Center for Education Reform's *1997 National Survey of Americans' Attitudes Toward Education and School Reform* found that 82% of adults support offering parents a choice of where their children attend school. Seventy-two percent support allowing poor parents to use tax dollars to send their children to the school of their choice. The 1997 *Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools* found that 73% of those surveyed feel that allowing parents and students to attend the school of their choice would significantly improve student achievement, and blacks in particular overwhelmingly support publicly funded scholarships that allow students to attend any school. The Democratic Leaders Council (DLC) 1997 survey found 69% of respondents would be more favorable to Democratic leaders who made it a priority to allow disadvantaged students to attend private or parochial schools with public scholarships. And the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies (JCPES) found that support for school vouchers for use in public, private, or parochial schools is strong and growing. A majority of blacks and Hispanics supported school vouchers, especially those most likely to be looking out for better educational opportunities – young parents: 87% percent of blacks ages 26 to 35, and 66.4% of blacks ages 18-25 support vouchers.

Communities want choice. Families need choice. That message is uniting politicians and people from all backgrounds and ideologies. But until legislative solutions are realized, families remain the losers in the political debate. Here is where private scholarship programs, free of politics, can truly make a difference.

The Programs & the Progress

J. Patrick Rooney, Chairman of the Golden Rule Insurance Company of Indianapolis, first popularized the idea of privately funded educational choice in the summer of 1991 with the formation of the Educational CHOICE Charitable Trust. The

CHOICE Charitable Trust was founded to provide low- income children with the same educational opportunities that Indianapolis' wealthier families already enjoyed. The program pays one-half tuition, up to $800, to any elementary school child who wants to attend a private school, and operates on a first-come, first-served basis. To qualify, the applicant needs to be an Indianapolis Public School District family who qualifies for the federal free- or reduced-price lunch program. In the first year, response to the program was overwhelming, and CHOICE helped over 750 children. The Golden Rule example was set for many cities to imitate.

In 1992, Milwaukee, San Antonio, Atlanta, and Battle Creek (MI) followed the Indianapolis example. In 1993, Albany, Austin, Denver, Detroit/Grand Rapids, Little Rock, Phoenix, and Washington, DC launched programs. In 1994, a $2 million grant by the Walton Family Foundation launched CEO AMERICA to offer a national perspective and to help generate momentum behind the private scholarship movement. CEO AMERICA assists new and existing programs with dollar-for-dollar challenge grants and with technical assistance for funding, set-up, and administration. Also in 1994, private scholarship programs bloomed in Dallas, Houston, Midland (TX), Oakland and Los Angeles. In 1995, Orlando, Buffalo, Jacksonville, Knoxville, and Bridgeport began programs. In 1996-1997 Jersey City, Elizabeth (NJ), Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Baltimore and Chicago joined the roster of cities offering private pre-college scholarships modeled after the Golden Rule CHOICE program. 1998 was a banner year. In the first half of the year Dayton (OH), San Francisco (CA), Birmingham (AL), Memphis (TN), Louisville (KY), Minneapolis (MN), Chattanooga (TN), and Hartford (CT) signed on. Of particular note, on April 22, CEO America launched an historic choice project in San Antonio (TX). CEO and San Antonio Business leaders committed $5 million a year for at least ten years to provide full tuition scholarships to the 14,000 "at risk" students of the San Antonio Edgewood School District. In 1999, the movement took off. The Children's Scholarship Fund (CSF) invigorated existing scholarship programs and created new ones across the country. On June 9, 1998, Forstman and Walton pledged $100 million to recruit matching partners and establish programs to give scholarships to poor children in 43 cities and 3 entire states, but demand far exceeded supply. So in February 1999, CSF committed $30 million in new funds for communities across the country without existing programs. Families had to be low-income to apply (average income was less than $22,000) and pay to supplement the partial scholarships. In April, CSF randomly selected families for 40,000 four-year partial scholarships, worth $600 to $1,600. Demand for CSF scholarships was overwhelming. There were, in **total**, 1.25 million applicants — 30 for every one scholarship. As demand for the program has been high, so has the public support. In less than a year, CSF attracted diverse and bipartisan backing. National board of advisors include Erskine Bowles, Will Smith, Barbara Bush, Henry Cisneros, Senator Tom Daschle, Martin Luther King III, Colin Powell, Peter Lynch, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Pat Riley.

The Golden Rule Program is the most popular funding model, but it is not the only one. Student-sponsor programs, boarding school programs, religiously affiliated programs, and archdiocesan and Catholic school aid programs have been providing parents a choice for years. Since 1966, Chicago's Link Unlimited has been providing scholarship assistance to inner city African-American students to attend private and parochial high schools. One-to-one mentoring is emphasized, as well as academic effort through three required years of summer school.[7] In 1986 Peter Flanigan founded New

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York's Student-Sponsor Partnership, with a similar mentoring emphasis, offering scholarships to students deemed likely to drop out of traditional public schools.[8] Inspired by Flanigan, a Student/Partner Alliance sprang up in Newark, NJ, to support students at risk of dropping out. In June of 1998, Michael Carricarte, a South Miami-born businessman, created the non-profit Miami Inner City Angels to provide tuition scholarships to 100 low-income qualified students. Examples abound of organizations, individuals and archdioceses helping out needy children through a variety of programs, and throughout runs a common thread – putting the child above the system and providing the children of all families the opportunity of education already enjoyed by those with wealth.

Private School Benefits

In 1980 the late James Coleman completed a comprehensive study (funded by the U.S. Department of Education) of academic performance in private and Catholic secondary schools. He made some compelling findings. The achievement test data indicated that students in Catholic schools learned more than students in public schools. Catholic school students were also more likely to improve their scores in math, reading, writing, and vocabulary than their public school counterparts. In 1997, after tracking the progress of more than 10,000 students since 1979, Derek Neal, an economics professor at the University of Chicago, sustained Coleman's conclusions in an essay published *in The Public Interest*.[9] Professor Neal found that while 62% of minority students at urban public schools graduate, the graduation rate for similar students of corresponding background in Catholic schools is 88%. Among urban minority students who graduate from public high schools, 11% go on to complete college. On the other hand, 27% of those who attended Catholic schools graduate from college. (A similar 10% increase in the college completion rate exists for white urban students.)[10] "It's time to get past this argument that it had to be just a difference in the students," comments Neal. He noted that Catholic schools help improve the economic future of their urban minority students by seeing that more of their students become college graduates, who tend to earn more than those without a degree. "You can look at the Catholic schools as an anti-poverty program," he said.[11]

- Studies of the Indianapolis, San Antonio, and Arizona private scholarship programs support Coleman and Neal's findings. In *Evidence from the Indianapolis Scholarship Program*, Hudson Institute scholar Carol D'Amico found that the private school experience increased parents' satisfaction and participation in their child's education. That combined with the upward academic progress of the private school children, in contrast to the sliding performance of the public school children, gives positive evidence for school choice. "We conclude that giving parents a choice over how and where their children are educated also gives them ownership and enthusiasm that contributes directly to performance outcomes."[12]

- The University of North Texas Center for the Study of Education Reform examined the private school choice program in San Antonio. They found that the private school choice children were more challenged academically, experienced less fighting and disorder than their public school peers, and that their parents were more involved in their school and with their studies.[13]

- Arizona's Goldwater Institute analyzed the impact of The Arizona School Choice Trust upon its participating families (ASCT is modeled after Golden Rule). It found that 90% of parents believed their chosen school was doing an excellent job, and they based their approval largely on matters of academics, individual instruction, and discipline and order. Without the help of the grants, 75% of the participating children would have to leave their current private or parochial school. Half of the children previously in public school had a poor or worse experience there, according to their parents, and most of the others had a mediocre public school experience.[14]

- According to 1997 figures, 75% of graduates from Milwaukee's Partners Advancing Values in Education (PAVE) program have gone on to college or technical school. Putting students that might otherwise be lost in the system in a strong private school setting has led to positive results.[15]

Clearly Neal and Coleman's assessments of the benefits of a private or parochial education are correct. What's more, through private scholarship programs students receive quality academic instruction and increased parental involvement at less than what taxpayers would have paid to educate that child in a public school. The average tuition, nationally, at a private school is $3,116, about half of the $6,459 [16] cost per pupil in the average public school. State-by-state comparisons yield similar results. The per-pupil cost for public schools in Texas, for example, is over $4,000; by contrast, the average tuition for schools attended by CEO children in San Antonio is about $1,100. Similarly, in the Indianapolis school district, the average per-pupil expenditure in the public schools is $4,165, whereas the average private school educating choice students spends approximately $1,200 to $1,600 per student. With the help of private scholarship programs, children are getting a choice education at less than half the cost of their local public school. And this is the rule, not the exception, in school districts across the country.

Testimonies

Just as the statistics verify the benefits of private scholarship programs, so too do the personal testimonies.

- Barbara Lewis has this to say about the impact of the Indianapolis Choice Charitable Trusts on her son: "When he was in the public school system, you could just see the light going out. He just wasn't interested. He did not want to go to school."[17] With CHOICE Charitable Trust, "I saw the possibility of saving Alphonso's education and his future. He had to get used to the discipline and the homework, he missed his old friends. But Alphonso began to learn about citizenship, discipline, and doing your lessons. The values I was teaching him at home were finally being reinforced at school."[18]

- In San Antonio, Texas, Juan Alvarez is a partially disabled father who watched as his oldest daughter, despite the family's best efforts, came under the influence of gangs. His attempts to get school officials involved were useless. They claimed they couldn't do anything about the gangs. He knew that unless he could put Myra in a good school, away from the gangs, he could lose her just like the scores of others whose lives take a wrong direction during the middle and high school years in this

inner-city area. Yet, Mr. Alvarez could not afford to move to a better neighborhood or pay private school tuition. Then he read in the newspaper about the Children's Educational Opportunity Foundation of San Antonio. Like Alphonso, Myra had to adjust to the new school, but the results speak for themselves: Myra became a model student, running on the track team, and receiving exemplary grades.[19]

- A relieved foster mother writes a letter of satisfaction to Milwaukee's PAVE program:

> ...Up until last year, Gwendolyn was in a public school. She has an attention deficit disorder and is slow in math. The school would send home good interim reports with smiling faces. When the report cards came her grades were very low. Gwendolyn was placed in a class for retarded children because she was 'slow,' and the teachers said she had a learning disability. There was nothing more the school could do. Even with three aides in a room, no one could work with her. Also, Gwendolyn was bused to school and that was so hard. Some days the bus was very late and at night she would not get home until almost 6:00 p.m. Plus, the bus drivers would let the kids fight on the bus.
>
> Since she has been in a private school her grades have gone from D's and F's to C's and B's. The teachers worked with her and with her parents to even teach us how to help her. She still has math problems but is more motivated to try harder. The school atmosphere is better. My daughter can be comfortable and learn. She is not afraid. My foster children are from a very rough area. They were abused and have had a very hard time. This will be their second year in a private school. They are much more calm and settled and doing well in school. I thought sending them to a private school would give them a better chance in life than what they have had.[20]

- Chicago parents John and Kathryn Kuranda testify: "The experience with our oldest child in the Chicago public schools convinced us that we had no other option with our two younger children but to try to get them into a private or parochial school, The bottom line is we believe FOCUS Fund scholarships saved our kids' lives."[21]

Thousands of similar testimonies, letters to program directors, and editorials exist, from parents, children and communities who have experienced first hand the benefits of such privately sponsored school choice programs.

As evidenced by the studies and personal testimonies, the private scholarship movement is allowing parents to take educational matters into their own hands by providing them the opportunity to choose a quality education for their children. As the demand and need for school choice continues to build momentum, new programs continue to spring up all across the nation, but the task remains challenging. The programs are young and must negotiate successes and difficulties as they encounter them, from financing to serving a more transient population to handling media relations. Yet, for the families and the communities benefiting from the programs, the efforts are worth it, and the results speak for themselves.

David A. DeSchryver
Director of Research
August 1999

PRIVATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS:

NATIONAL

CEO America
PO Box 1543
Bentonville, AR 72712
501- 273-6957
www.coeamerica.org

Children's Scholarship Fund
7 West 57th Street
3rd. Floor
New York, NY 10901
212-752-8555

ALABAMA

Students First
P.O. Box 371301
Birmingham, AL 35237
205-592-3733

ARKANSAS

CSF – Arkansas
111 Center St., Suite 1540
Little Rock, AR 72201
501-907-0044

ARIZONA

Arizona School Choice Trust
2927 North 2nd Street
Phoenix, AZ 85012
602-230-0322

Arizona Scholarship Fund
P.O. Box 2576
Mesa, AZ 85214
602-497-4564

CALIFORNIA

BASIC Fund
268 Bush Street, #2717
San Francisco, CA 94104
415-986-7221

CEO of Southern California
PO Box 459
Cerritos, CA 90702
562-407-1538

CEO Oakland
PO Box 14068
Oakland, CA 94614
510-483-7971

San Francisco Independent Scholarship Fund
775 Sansome Street
Suite 450
San Francisco, CA 9411
415-982-3435

CSF-Los Angeles
1650 Ximeno Ave. 3245
Long Beach, CA 90804
562-961-9250

The Guardsmen Scholarship Fund
120 Montgomery St #225
San Francisco, CA 94101

COLORADO

Educational Options for Children
3773 Cherry Creek N. Dr.
Suite 955
Denver, CO 80209
303-388-1636

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport/Hartford/ New Haven
CEO Connecticut
9799 Crescent Street
Hartford, CT 06106
860-297-4254

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington Scholarship Fund
1133 15th Street, NW
Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005
202-842-1355

Capital Partners for Education
1776 I Street, NW
Suite 900
Washington, DC 20006
202-338-1330

Black Student Fund
3636 16th St, NW
4th Floor
Washington, DC 20010
202-387-1414

FLORIDA

CEO of Central Florida
1101 North Lake Destiny Road
Suite 225
Maitland, FL 32751
407-875-0021

Miami Inner City Angels
P.O. Box 01-2497
Miami, FL 33101
305-576-1035

CSF Tampa Bay
601 N. Ashley Dr.
Suite 500
Tampa, FL 33602

GEORGIA

Children's Education Foundation
Tower Place
Suite 1800
3340 Peachtree Road, NE
Atlanta, GA 30326

404-814-5214
Georgia Community
Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 2054
Alpharetta, GA 30023
770-521-0523

CSF Atlanta
3110 Canal St.
New Orleans, LA 70119
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Illinois

Daniel Murphy
Scholarship Fund
401 South LaSalle
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60605
312-786-5922

Link Unlimited
7759 South Everhart
Chicago, IL 60619
773-487-5465

The FOCUS Fund
Georgetown Square
522 Fourth Street
Wilmette, IL
847-256-8476

CSF Chicago
68 E. Wacker Place,
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60601

Indiana

Choice Charitable Trust
7440 Woodland Drive
Indianapolis, IN 46278
317-297-4123

Kentucky

School Choice
Scholarships, Inc.
P.O. Box 221546
Louisville, KY 40252-1546
502-254-7274
Fax: 502-245-4792

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CSF Baton Rouge
263 Third St., Suite 308
Baton Rouge, LA 70801
225-383-3928

CSF New Orleans
3110 Canal St.
New Orleans, LA 70119
504-821-5060

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Pathways to Success
8737 Colesville Road
Suite 800
Silver Spring, MD 20910
301-495-0394

CSF Baltimore
2604 Sesson St.
Baltimore, MD 21211

Massachusetts

CSF Boston
56 Dale St.
Boston, MA 02119
617-445-3900

Michigan

The Educational Choice
Project
The Battle Creek
Community Foundation
34 West Jackson
One River Walk Center
Battle Creek, MI 449017
616-472-0153

Education Freedom Fund
126 Ottawa, NW
Suite 600
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
616-459-2222

Minnesota

KidsFirst
12 South Sixth Street
Suite 1025
Minneapolis, MN 55402
612-573-2020
Fax: 612-573-2021

Mississippi

CSF Jackson
817 South State Street
P.O. Box 1819
Jackson, MS 39215
601-960-7248

Missouri

Gateway Educational
Trust
2808 South 59th Street
St. Louis, MO 63139
314-645-4981

CSF Kansas City
4500 Selsa Road
Blue Springs, MO 64015
816-795-8700

Elizabeth Lay Midlam
Foundation
4140 Lindell Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63108
314-371-0270

Nebraska

CSF Omaha
3112 N. 60th Street
Omaha, NE 68104
402-554-8493

New Hampshire

CSF New Hampshire
P.O. Box 112
Pelham, NH 03076
603-893-0222

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City Scholarship Fund
PO Box 352
Jersey City, NJ 07302-0352
973-497-4279

J.C. Kellogg Scholarship Fund/
Bodman Scholarship Fund/
The Scholarship Fund For Inner City Children
PO Box 9500
Newark, NJ 07104-9500
973-497-4279

Student-Partner Alliance
25 James Street
Newark, NJ 07102
973-621-2273

NEW YORK

The BISON Fund
220 Theatre Place
Buffalo, NY 14202
716-858-5460

A Better Choice A (See Next)
716-858-5460

A Better Choice B- Giffen
PO Box 825
Clifton Park, NY 12065
518-383-2977

School Choice Scholarship Foundation
730 Fifth Ave.
9th Floor
New York, NY 10019
212-333-8711

Inner-City Scholarship Fund
1011 First Avenue
New York, NY 10022-4134
212-371-1011

Student/Sponsor Partnership
420 Lexington Ave
Suite 2930
New York, NY 10017
212-986-9575

Operation Exodus Inner City
27 West 47th Street
Room 207
New York, NY 10036
212-391-8059

Toussaint Institute Fund
20 Exchange Place
41st Floor
New York, NY 10005-3201
212-422-5338

Hope Through Education Social Renewal Foundation, Inc.
PO Box 6
Philmont, NY 12565
518-672-0115

CSF New York
7 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019
212-515-7133

OHIO

Parents Advancing Choice in Education
PACE 0531
110 North Main Street
Suite 1360
Dayton, OH 45402
937-226-0152

CSF Cincinnati
Cincinnati, OH
513-891-3279

CSF Toledo
1933 Spielbusch
Toledo, OH 43624
419-244-6711

OREGON

CSF Portland
813 SW Alder, Suite 300
Portland, OR 97224
503-242-0900

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Scholarship Fund
3030 NW Expressway
Suite 1313
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
405-942-5489

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia Urban Scholarships
251-53 South 24th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
215-731-4132

CEO America, Lehigh Valley
33 South Seventh St.
suite 250
Allentown, PA 18101
610-776-8740

CSF Philadelphia
718 Arch St, Suite 402 North
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-925-4321

Pittsburgh Urban Scholarship Help
425 Sixth St., Room 570
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
412-394-3695

SOUTH CAROLINA

Partners Advancing Choice in Education
1-800-726-7223

TENNESSEE

CEO Knoxville
PO Box 10459
Knoxville, TN 37939
615-637-5600
CSF Foundation of
Chattanooga
102 Walnut Street
Chattanooga, TN 37403

Memphis Opportunity
Scholarship Trust
850 Ridge Lake Blvd.
Suite 220
Memphis, TN 38120
901-767-7005
Fax: 901-818-5260

TEXAS

CEO Austin
111 Congress Avenue
Suite 3000
Austin, TX 78701
512-472-0153

Children's Education Fund
PO Box 225748
Dallas, TX 75222
972-298-4211

Star Sponsor
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Fort Worth, TX 76109
817-731-0578

CEO Horizon
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Houston, TX 77002
713-546-2515

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802-862-2492

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Outreach Ministries
7722 Rainier Ave. South
Seattle, WA 98118
206-722-2052

CSF Seattle-Tacoma
1401 E. Jefferson, Suite 300
Seattle, WA 98122
206-329-7305

WISCONSIN

Partners Advancing
Values in Education
1434 West State Street
Milwaukee, WI 53233
414-342-1505

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[1] "Student Spotlight on...Vivian Harrington," The Washington Scholarship Fund, *News*, Vol. 3, No. 2, September 1997.

[2] For more information see Corrin Rausenberger, *The American Education Diet: Can U.S. Students Survive on Junk Food?* (Washington, DC: The Center For Education Reform, January 1998).

[3] *Quality Counts '98: The Urban Challenge* (Washington, DC: Education Week, January 8, 1998), http://www.edweek.org/sreports/qc98/challenges/tables/urb-t14.htm

[4] For more information see *Quality Counts '98: The Urban Challenge* (Washington, DC: Education Week, January 8, 1998).

[5] *Quality Counts '98: The Urban Challenge* (Washington, DC: Education Week, January 8, 1998), http://www.edweek.org/sreports/qc98/challenges/tables/urb-t10.htm

[6] Denis Doyle, *Where Connoisseurs Send Their Children to School: An Analysis of 1990 Census Data to Determine Where School Teachers Send Their Children to School* (Washington: The Center For Education Reform, May 1995). For further information contact The Center For Education Reform at 202-822-9000 or visit www.edreform.com

[7] *Just Doing It 3* (Washington, D.C.: The National Scholarship Center, July 1997), p. 33.

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[9] Derek Neal, "Measuring Catholic School Performance," The Public Interest, No. 127, Spring 1997
[10] Neal, "Measuring Catholic School Performance," p. 84.
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